

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1816.

No. 35.

## THE COUNTRY COURIER.

PRINTED BY ABRAHAM VOSBURGH,

and edited by

BARENT GARDENIER,

NEW-YORK.

This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

### To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

### A LITTLE PLAIN ADVICE TO PLAIN PEOPLE.

It is a warm day, but it will be cold in the winter; therefore keep a look out, in time, and prepare for the worst. "God helps them that help themselves," said Dr. Franklin. Therefore do not depend too much on Charity; but, like the ants, provide a store for the severity of winter, while you may. And remember there is but one way to do it and that is by industry and frugality.

"Get what you can, and what fairly got, hold;  
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

Do you see that man going regularly for his bitters in the morning, his grog at noon, and his beer at night? How much better would he feel next winter, to have all the money he now spends so uselessly, to provide fuel and food for his family! How much better would it be, when his weeks earnings are paid him, to buy a load of wood now, while it is cheap; and if he has any thing over, to provide a few vegetables, while they are plenty, and the price low. His next weeks labor will then be cheerfully resumed. His children will bless

their father, and his wife cling with delight to her faithful husband. How much better all this, than the society of roaring tiplers, and noisy brawlers. Work then, I repeat—get more money—get more wood—and as the cold weather increases, provide yourself with a dead hog. And if you must drink a little, lay up a barrel of good Cider. It will warm you as much as rum; is your own country manufacture; and cheap. There is but one objection to it: it will not be apt to make you drunk, and so will not be perhaps quite as pleasant a companion abroad, but rely upon it, you will be infinitely more beloved and happy at home. And again, do not forget to stay at home. Habit is second nature, and when you are once used to it, I assure you, you will find it quite as easy to behave well, as to behave ill. Therefore stay at home, as much as you possibly can. In fact, it is a thousand times more pleasant to be seated before a warm fire, at home, with your family cheerful and sportive around you, while the snow and hail are beating against your door, than to encounter "the peltings of the pitiless storm," reeling from the Tavern to your desolate dwelling. Be industrious, be sober, be frugal, and you will enjoy that greatest of all earthly blessings, "the glorious privilege of being independent." If you are ever to get help from your more wealthy neighbors, deserve it, first, you will never get much of it, without. In fact, the rich will have enough to do next winter. The number however of the rich, has diminished a great deal of late; and will diminish a great deal more, before winter sets in, I fear.

Remember too, that we have among us, a multitude of emigrants, who have been drawn to this country, in the hope of finding it overflowing with milk and honey. These have been huddled together in the city, and vast numbers of them, having no means of subsistence now, will suffer dreadfully in the winter.

If ever there was a time for people to take care of themselves, it is now. The city has a cruel winter before it. He that gets through it, safe, will see better times in the spring.

### To the Honourable the Corporation.

GENTLEMEN,

The subscribers, a committee in behalf of the swine of the city, beg leave to approach you with their acknowledgments for past favors; and to beg you will listen to their complaints as on former occasions. The subscribers have heard with horror and dismay, that divers ill disposed citizens, enemies, from envy, of the industrious class we have the honor to represent, instigated by the craft and subtlety of the devil, are about

to make an application to you, to issue an order depriving us of our liberty held so dear to every "native of these United States." It is with regret we find ourselves under the necessity of becoming our own eulogists, yet it is time we should remind your honourable body, that for many years we have, without pay, done more towards preserving the health of the city, in the capacity of scavengers, than has been done by all the lazy fellows that have been employed for this service.—Notwithstanding these efforts on our part to gain your good opinion, we have lately seen with sorrowful hearts, that we are to receive evil for good, and all our honourable fraternity must submit without distinction to have our noses inhumanly wrung. After this indignity we trust the violence of our enemies will cease, and that you will not deprive us of our dear liberty, and through you we sincerely hope for mercy, and confidently expect that some "rotundant" member will become our advocate, and cry in the irresistible and pathetic language of the poet—

Squeak on, sweet pig! and rend the ambient air;  
To me, thy notes are moving and sublime—  
To curb your charter'd right would not be fair;  
Since you've enjoy'd them for so long a time!

Capet Cochon,	} Committee.
Hungry Hogg,	
Bristle Bacon,	
Pig Penn,	
Veale Varicke,	

For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR,—Your paper of the 1st October contained Jonathan Manhattan's *swinish* communication; it particularly alludes to the *hoggish* inhabitants of this city. The comparison made to an Irish hovel is incorrect; they certainly are filthy, but not in any degree equal to the description Jonathan has given you; probably the manner in which *himself* has been educated, corresponds with his statement—I approve very much of his effort to remove so great a nuisance from off our streets; but the attempt might have been made without bringing a further reproach on my dear and valuable country—If he had only just now have stated the method that is taken in every city and town in Ireland, quite easy, it might have had an equal effect; as it would have put our demo dons in the possession of another respectable office, the gift of which would be in their power, say that of City-Hog-Driver. The *demo* applications would doubtless be numerous, for this highly respectable office, I have no doubt but they would find some one very competent to discharge his duty with *eclat*—Let this *man in office* have a fold and every hog found parading in the street be taken into custody; for his liberation the owner to pay—dollars which ought to be done in a given time otherwise sold at auction to defray expenses by one who is a judge of the *article*; I should think no one would be found to have a better knowledge of the hog species than Jonathan himself, of course no one so well qualified for the situation.

AN IRISHMAN.

New-York, October 1.

JONATHAN MANHATTAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In the absence of my much respected friend, Nathan Aboriginal, jr. permit me to thank you for your very friendly letter of the 27th ult. published in the Courier of this day; four days was a very short time to compose such a chef d'œuvre! I must also thank you on the part of my countrymen, (you will perceive that I am an Irishman by my style; a thousand to one but you have already discovered half a dozen bulls in this letter.) I say, that I cannot sufficiently thank you for the honor you have done us, in allowing us to be the ancestors of the great people of America. However, it is pretty well ascertained that the Irish have contributed largely towards the population of this vast Continent, and I hope they will continue to do so, 'til the end of the chapter. But, I must at the same time relinquish the honor you meant to heap on us, on account of our attachment to the swinish multitude. That your manners are similar to ours, (so far as the manners of a mongrel breed will bear a comparison,) is pretty well. But really, we must decline the further honor of pigging together over a pot of paratees, &c. &c. this we leave to you, our more enlightened descendants. By the bye, I should like to know in what part of Ireland you have seen the friendly intercourse, which you so good naturedly describe; and were I inclined to be punical at your expense, I could justly say that you are the greatest *boar* of the whole fraternity. But, as it may be 'throwing pearls before swine,' to enter into any elaborate discussion on this subject, I much wish to remind you, Mr. Manhattan, or Manbater, or Maneater, how ungenerous it is to speak so insultingly of a people, who (it is, I believe, generally admitted,) are as brave, as generous, as honourable, and as enlightened as yourself. 'Tis true indeed, that there are more poor people in Ireland than in America; but you know, Mr. Manbater, that poverty is no crime. And perhaps (which heaven avert,) the time is not far distant when our descendants (meaning the American people of course) will feel a little of the stings of poverty. An Irishman never scoffed at any man, nor at the people of any country, for their poverty; his heart is always as open as any to melting charity; but our haughty descendants are grown so very wise, that they forget the source from whence they sprung. It brings to my recollection what was heretofore said by a certain poet—

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow'd  
"Our wiser sons no doubt will think us so."

Farewell. — One of your Four fathers.

To the "Bellevue Committee."

Will either of the gentlemen of the committee be so kind as to inform the citizens of New-York, whether there is any good reason why they should be obliged to pay such large sums every year for the maintenance of the "poor" of this city, and at the same time be under the censure from strangers of having more paupers begging in our streets, than any other city in the union. If either of the committee feel disposed to disbelieve the assertion, "that the city is infested with beggars," let him amuse himself with a walk along Washington and Greenwich streets, between Vesey and Duane-streets, and he may be soon convinced of the disgraceful reality. V.

While General Jackson was prosecuting the Creek war, there was amutiny in his army, occasioned by a want of bread. One company actually resolved on quitting the General, and returning to their homes. The General was apprised of their intention the evening before they intended to march off when he sent for the officers, and invited them to breakfast with him the next morning. They accordingly came to his quarters, and found him under a large oak tree, eating acorns. Sit down gentlemen, said he:—this is my breakfast, and all that I have to give you. The officers were so well pleased with the visit, that they returned, and persuaded the soldiers to continue during the campaign. *Freeman's Journal.*

*From London papers received at Boston.*

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Drouet d'Erlon has been condemned to death. He is in America.

We can again state, from the best authority, that it never has been in contemplation to call Parliament to gether for any purpose whatever, until after Christmas; neither is there the most distant prospect of a dissolution. Nor is there an idea of either touching the Sinking Fund, or of taxing the Funds. We can also state from authority, that the Revenue is daily improving, and that there are fewer Exchequer Bills now in circulation than there have been for many years.

Aug. 16.—A letter from Liverpool, Dated Wednesday, says, that "the misled populace of Preston in Lancashire, had attacked some manufactories where extensive machinery was used. The 54th had sent a strong detachment from Liverpool and order would, it was supposed, be soon restored."

The Paris papers state upon the authority of letters from Magdeburg, that the illness of the King of PRUSSIA is much more serious than was imagined.

The 15th Aug. the Feast of the Assumption, was to be celebrated at Paris. It happened also to be Bonaparte's birth-day.

Aug. 19.—The great depression which has lately existed in the manufacturing districts of the Kingdom, appear in the northern parts gradually clearing up. At Manchester, trade has experienced a considerable degree of revival, and many of the towns in Scotland feel still more this general and beneficial effect; the labouring poor in the towns of Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Stonehaven, and Aberdeen, are now in full employment.

The French Papers, which from what cause we know not, have of late been anxious to represent the preparations of the Barbary Powers to be formidable, and their means of defence adequate, state to us in an article pur-

porting to come from Bastia, that "the Barbarians have no idea of submission. The Dey of Algiers has disposed of every thing for a retreat, and appears disinclined to all accommodation. At first great labour was bestowed on the fortifications, but now it would appear, that the plan of defending the city has been given up, and that a garrison will only be left in the citadel.—An encounter may take place in the retreat, according to the number of troops that may present themselves before Algiers." Whither the Dey and his piratical subjects mean to retire is not stated. It is evident that he must be prepared not only to give up his city, but to abandon his fleet to us.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—There has been for some time a very frequent exchange of Couriers between the Courts of Petersburg, Vienna, Paris, and London.

Aug. 20.—The North of Scotland has been the scene of one of those awful and tremendous visitations, an earthquake. It was felt a little before eleven at night last Tuesday, in an angular direction, extending as far as we have yet received accounts, from Inverness, though Forres to Aberdeen, and thence to Perth, slightly at Glasgow, and more slightly at Edinburgh and Leith. There were two shocks. The accounts vary as to their duration; one from Aberdeen says, it lasted six seconds, from Forres, 20 seconds; at Inverness, the concussion lasted a minute. It was most violent there. The church steeple was much injured; chimnies precipitated into the streets; bells rung and the wires broken. A house is said to have been driven into the Moray Frith.

According to the accounts from Frankfort, the opening of the Diet which was to have taken place there on the 5th was postponed to the 19th in consequence of the absence of some of the ministers.

Sixteen persons were capitally convicted on Friday and Saturday last, before lord chief justice Gibbs, at Norwich, of housebreaking, robbing, and other offences connected with the late riots at Dawnham in Norfolk.

The Duke of Clarence, it is reported, recovers very slowly from his late alarming indisposition.

AUG. 21.—The prince regent has been indisposed for the last two days; but we have the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that his royal highness has had a good night, and is to-day much better.

A quarrel, attended with bloodshed, has broken out between the Prussians and Austrians at Mentz. By the prudence, however, of the commanding officers on both sides, order was at length restored.

The French funds are 57 f. 5c.

AUG. 22.—The Prince Regent, we understand passed a comfortable night last night,

and is considered by his physicians as being in all respects considerably better to day.

VIENNA, AUG. 8.—The Emperor will leave this on the 20th, to pass some days on his domains at Hollitsch, Moravia—This journey will suffice to refute the report which has been circulated for some months, and which some foreign papers have very recently published, that the three Monarchs were to have an interview at Toplitz.

Dutch Papers received this morning contain, under the head of Brussels, Aug. 14, the following article relative to the augmentation of the French Army, it is reckoned that the number of military of all ranks who are put upon half pay is 300,000; and that those who have been discharged with unlimited furloughs may be estimated at 100,000. In order to draw as much advantage as possible from this mass, which is a constant burden on the treasury, the French government has resolved to increase the army on active service to two hundred thousand men, and to this end, to make a choice from the two above mentioned classes, and a levy of men who have never served.

AUG. 23.—His royal highness the prince regent has taken nourishment more freely, has slept a great part of the night, and is gradually getting better.

We are extremely happy to find that trade is reviving very fast, and that more business has been done at the Custom House, within the last week than for a considerable time past; and we have additional satisfaction in stating, that the revenue is daily increasing.

The corn begins to be housed in the neighbourhood of Paris, and the harvest promises well. The principal part of the rye is got in.

In reply to the call for retrenchment and economy, it should be distinctly known, that ministers have adopted a regular system of reduction; and that already the ordinance expenditure is reduced from 4 to 1 million; the commissariat department is extremely reduced; as also the barrack department; the transport department entirely abolished; commissary in chief abolished, and the establishment greatly reduced; one third of the inspectors general, and surveyors of taxes, are to be reduced; the West-India commissioners to be reduced from 5 to 3; medical board to be reduced to one member; and land tax registry office to be reduced. Further reductions are in train.

Five out of the six corsairs that escaped out of Tunis, have been captured.

AUG. 24.—The accounts received this morning relative to his royal highness the Prince Regent, are as favorable as possible. Two of his royal highness' Physicians have taken their leave.

#### IMPORTANT.

The *Journal of the Drome* contains an article, dated from Valence on the 9th, stating,

that "from Marseilles we learn that the Americans have bombarded Algiers. Lord Exmouth, according to these accounts, will have little to do. We expect the details of this event."

Another of those trials, *par contumace*, has taken place. The trial of General Lallemant the elder, for having quitted the Department of the Aisne, where he commanded, to join Lefebvre Desnouettes' expedition against La Fere. He was found guilty and condemned to death. The other Lallemant is to be tried next. Both are in America.

The funds remain low but steady. The exchange upon this country is rather high; 25*l.* 30*s.* at 30 days, and 25*l.* 10*s.* at 3 months.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—His majesty is assiduously occupied in the formation of a new Ministry. Seven ministers *a portefeuille*, and five *sans portefeuille*, are to be immediately organized, the former responsible and having a vote in Council, the latter without responsibility entitled to a *voix consultative*, but not deliberative. One of the Princes, in the absence of the king, is to fill the function of President of the Council, but the attributions of these Members of the royal family are assimilated to those of the ministers *sans portefeuille*. Among the latter the names of the bishop of Uzès, and the vicomte de Chateaubriand are confidently cited.

A great expedition is preparing in Spain for America. Seamen are impressed to man the fleet.

Yesterday Prince Leopold rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. Her royal highness is indisposed, and confined to her apartments.

It is said the Algerines have taken the British Lisbon Packet,—the *Walsingham*.

An Order in Council has been published in the Gazette, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, salt petre, arms and ammunition, for 6 months, from the 13th August.

London, Aug. 24.—3 per cent consol, and 3 per cent. acct, 61 7-8 3-4 a 62.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.

*Latest from Africa.*—By Capt. Devens, of the schr. Hiram who arrived here on Monday last from Sierra Leone, we learn, that a French squadron, consisting of several frigates, with transports, &c. arrived at Goree on the 27th July, having on board the French Governors, and other officers, to take possession of Senegal and Goree; which places were to be delivered up to them in a few days.—The English Governor at Goree had left some time previous, and an officer of the army had been sent from Sierra Leone to Goree, to give possession of that place to the French authorities.—One of the frigates belonging to the Squadron, was cast away near Senegal. Sir James Yeo, in the *Inconstant* frigate

was at Sierra Leone when Capt. D. sailed. He was bound down the coast after the Spanish and Portuguese slave vessels, and from thence to the West-Indies.

The war between the Negroes on the sea coast, and those of the interior, still continued when Capt. Devens sailed.

The Hiram was taken possession of within a few miles of Sierra Leone, by the boats from the British armed brig, belonging to the colony, carried into Sierra Leone, was tried, and condemned vessel and cargo, on the 27th of July last. The alleged causes for her condemnation were, trading at Goree for camwood, &c. and anchoring within the waters of Sierra Leone. The judge, in his condemnation of the Hiram, observed, "*that the anchoring of a foreign vessel within the waters of the British possessions in Africa was a sufficient cause for capture.*" Capt. Devens informs, that brig Frances, Britton, of N. York, was taken possession of on anchoring at Sierra Leone for the purpose of procuring an anchor; after several days detention she was released, and proceeded to Goree, where she was lying on the 27th of July. Left no American vessels at Sierra Leone. At Isle de Los, Aug. 4th, ship Gen. Lincoln, Swan, and brig Com. Hull, Collier, of Boston, both bound to leeward, and the only Am. vessels there.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.

Col. David Musick, and Lieut. Parker, (who were sent by the executive of this territory, to notify the inhabitants of Ouachata, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands, agreeable to the President's proclamation,) returned a few days ago, after a fatiguing tour of 12 or 1500 miles. These gentlemen represent the inhabitants of Ouachata a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years, if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity.—Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nations claim the lands in question. A few families of the Arkansas Quapeans annually visit the Ouachata to hunt, but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven off their lands.

From the Ohio Trump of Fame.

SIR,

Yours, of the 29th ult. requesting information respecting the melancholy event which took place here on the 21st, came to hand this morning.

I was not an eye witness of the distressing scene; but have had a relation of it from several who were present standing on the shore,

and from others who had just escaped a watery grave.

On Wednesday the 21st of August, about 3 o'clock P. M. a beautiful schooner about 80 tons burthen was made ready for launching. A number of gentlemen and ladies were invited to take seats on the deck; to which a respectable company acceded. The vessel went off in a very handsome style, rode on her destined element, with a kind of grandeur, pleasing to the friends of commerce; and highly gratifying to our wishes for improvement. The workmanship, for strength and beauty, was not inferior. The accommodation for passengers, handsome and convenient. After she had run out the usual distance, she was brought up to the wharf, and an additional number of gentlemen with their wives and children went on to her deck, making in the whole about 180 souls on board. A number of the young men went aloft, some at mast-head, others in the shrouds; she was then hauled off a little distance from shore, and there being no danger apprehended by the gentlemen, they began running from one side to the other, to put her into a rocking motion, and there being no ballast in her hold, and so many aloft; after changing sides on her deck with a pretty quick motion a few times, she capsized, plunging from her decks about one hundred and fifty men, women and children into the water. The screams of those who were not buried in the water were piercing; those on shore flew to their relief; several good swimmers acted with the utmost deliberation in saving numbers who were almost drowned. Several women and some men went down a second or third time, and were so far gone as to lose all hopes of being saved. But wonderful to relate, all were extricated, but six young men, and one boy, who were destined to rise no more, until death had closed the term of their mortal existence. Four young men were carried down near her side-chains in her rigging; one leaped from her shrouds as she was going over, struck on the keel, slid into the water, and rose no more. The other two were plunged from the deck. The young men were all promising, respectable men. Their names are, Amos Bachelidor, Jun. Eli Hart, Harvey Cook, John Warner, William Pratt, Sylvanus W. Keeler, Rollin Newel.

The day following, the funeral was attended by the largest assemblage of people ever before convened in this place. A sermon was delivered from this passage, "*Be ye also ready,*" appropriate to the occasion. After sermon the bodies were decently interred.—All that serious and feeling attention was paid, on the occasion, that could be desirable."

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH BADGER.

SALEM, (N. Y.) September 12.—The conte

of common pleas of the county of Washington, adjourned on Saturday last, after a laborious term of two weeks. Several very important causes were decided. But we feel constrained particularly to mention one case, from a conviction that it teaches a very instructive lesson on a subject neither as well understood, nor as generally regarded as its importance requires.

In the case we refer to, William Crozier, brought an action against Moses Bartlett, an overseer of highways of the town of Salem, to recover the value of a horse, that in February 1814, broke his leg and died, in consequence of falling through a bridge, in the district of which the defendant was overseer. It was proved, on the trial, that the bridge had been out of repair and dangerous for several weeks; that the defendant had notice of its condition, and had himself crossed it a few days before the accident; that the accident was to be ascribed solely to the condition of the bridge, and not to any carelessness of the driver; and that the horse died in consequence of the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, 64 dollars, the full value of the horse.

### LIMBO.

For the Courier.

TABLE TALK, AT A BOARDING HOUSE.

Breakfast.

Maria—Ma, don't you think this is the most beautiful morning ever *nachur* produced?

Mrs. Proudfit—'Tis very fine indeed.—Maria, why don't you ask the gentlemen if their coffee is agreeable?

Boarders—Very good, mam.—Mar. Gentlemen, if you don't find your breakfast palatable, only expound your wishes, and we'll think ourselves extremely happy in gratifying them.—Board. hem—

Dinner.

Maria—Mr. Fairchild, have you heard of the *juel*? Fair. What? Mar. Have you heard of the *juel*, that was contested across the river this morning?—Fair. O! I beg your pardon—I did not understand you—yes, I am told the parties were both severely wounded. Mar. O mercy!—The very idea of a *jueller* quite annihilates me.—Ma, will you have a *churnip*?—Mrs. P. No dear, but I'll take a *pochatoc*.—

Tea.

Maria Ma, will you have some more sugar for your tea? Mrs. P. No dear—I reckon I don't fancy sweet tea like as you do, Maria.—Mar. I confess my affection for the *saccharine dulcet*. I opine the flavority of the sugar abates the animosity of the tea, which is very inimical to my diabolical appetite. HAL.

For the Courier.

I wonder if any democrat can tell, how long it is, since Mr. Jefferson set out to starve Great Britain with his great embargo? By the quantity of produce, lately imported into the United States from Ireland, &c. I do not doubt, but the philosopher, even now begins to calculate and perhaps is under some apprehension lest Great Britain,

by a system of retaliation, should deprive him, together with the whole nation of the means of subsistence. O dear, says Thomas—I shall then no longer be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of my people." LEX TALIONIS.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

The following order was issued by GENERAL MAPES, on taking leave of the 3d Brigade of Infantry, which he has commanded for a long time, and which particularly distinguished itself, by its rapid improvement, during the late war.—

#### THIRD BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

New-York, September 23, 1816.

BRIGADE ORDERS. The Brigadier General communicates to the officers and soldiers under his command, that the Council of Appointment, at their late session, promoted him to the command of the first division of Infantry, and also promoted Lieut. Col's. DODGE and BLACKWELL, to the rank of Brigadiers General, (the latter with the command of this Brigade,) and that in pursuance thereto, he will, without delay, surrender the command to his successor.

The General cannot leave a Brigade, which he has so long commanded with equal pride and pleasure, without expressing to officers and soldiers, the unqualified approbation which their uniformly good and soldierlike conduct has inspired; nor without declaring that his promotion occasions him regret, since it will separate him from those with whom he has long associated, and from a Brigade which has attained the highest distinction in its military career, which the nature of its service permitted. The General tenders his thanks to the Colonels for the friendly assistance and advice, which they have always afforded him, and he offers his thanks not only to them, but to the officers of every grade, for that martial spirit, obedience to orders, and attention to discipline, which, during the late war, raised the reputation of the Brigade to the highest pitch, and still distinguishes it.

The General assures the officers of his esteem, and he requests them to believe that his most ardent and sincere wishes will always be directed to the good of the Brigade, and the individual success and happiness of its members. The General also avails himself of this occasion, to acknowledge his obligations to his personal staff, and he not only thanks them for their services, but assures them that their conduct has at all times merited and received his warmest approbation.

The General recommends the officers to his successor, and he assures them, that they will find in Brig. Gen. BLACKWELL, an officer and a gentleman, deserving their particular consideration.

By order of Brig. Gen. Mapes,

CHAS. GRAHAM,  
Maj. and Insp. Brigade.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the American squadron, dated

"U. S. frigate United States,  
GIBRALTAR BAY, July 28.

"It is not in my power to give you any correct information respecting the present state of our affairs with Algiers—indeed, I do

not believe that there is any information on that head, without the confines of its walls.—When I last wrote you by the John Adams, in April last, war appeared inevitable, unless our government should condescend to purchase with a *present*, what might be enforced by the bravery of our arms. The expiration of the armistice, then entered into by our Commodore, I believe is at hand; but whether the Algerines will chose to add a new enemy to the British and Dutch, or whether our government will chose to comply with their demands, as well as the insolence of the bankrupt Spaniards, must finally determine the question of peace or war. As to the British, I believe they have evinced an indifference to insult and injury, in the conduct of the Algerines, unprecedented in their history.

"We were at Algiers in May last, at which time we were informed, that some British captain, belonging to Lord Exmouth's (Pellew's) squadron, had been most barbarously treated in the streets; one of them stripped naked and flogged; another having his fingers cut off &c. and that the Consul and his unfortunate family were imprisoned. Through the intercession of the American and other Consuls, it was understood, that the lady and her children were set at liberty; but we have been since informed (I do not pretend to vouch for its correctness) by a Swedish ship that arrived at Malaga, that the Consul and his family have since been put to death! I have seen an extract of a letter in an American paper, which states the Dey to be an enlightened and humane man; in my humble opinion, the very existence of such a monster, and his nest of barbarous piratical adherents, is a disgrace to christianity and to the world.

"We have received four months provision on board and are to follow the new Commodore to Naples, from whence it appears to be the opinion of some officers we shall proceed to the United States. If such an event should not take place before fall, as much as I wish to get home, I should be agreeably disappointed, for a winter spent here, is much more pleasant than a winter spent in the United States."

#### *Public Journal of the U. States.*

The subscriber having relinquished his intention of printing the Public Journal, respectfully informs gentlemen who have subscribed thereto, that the amount of their several payments in advance, will be returned to them through the channels by which they were received. Those who have subscribed in person in North-Carolina, will please to call on the editor for their advances. Members of Congress, and gentlemen who subscribed through them, will have their payments refunded at the commencement of the approaching session, or earlier if opportunity offers of seeing them. And the few distant

subscribers, who forwarded their payments by mail, will find said payments returned to them by that conveyance.

The editor tenders his sincere thanks to all of them and begs leave to express his regret, that imperious circumstances prevent him from availing himself of their esteemed patronage.

A. LUCAS.

*Minerva Office, Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1816.*

#### HON. ELIAS BOUDINOT.

The donation of Ten Thousand Dollars made by this gentleman to the American Bible Society, has been mentioned in all the public papers, with great and just praise and commendation; but his noble and disinterested liberality does not rest on this act of munificence alone. On a former occasion, it has been equally great and magnanimous, as may be seen in the public journals of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States. Mr. Boudinot having in the year 1803, made a grant to that body of Ten Thousand Acres of Land, in the state of North Carolina, for pious and religious purposes, and at the same time presented them with four hundred dollars in the 8 per cent. stock of the United States, to enable them to pay the taxes which might from time to time accrue on the said land—*Albany Gaz.*

#### INSOLVENT LAW.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the sketch of a recent decision under the insolvent laws of this state. *Columbian.*

#### CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sept. 11, 1816.

Present—The Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.  
Adams and Adams—vs—Story.

R. Sedgwick, Counsel for Plaintiffs.  
Fay and Van Wyck, for Defendant.

Declaration—On note of hand. Plea—General Issue, and discharge under the Ninth Section of the Insolvent Act of the State of New-York.  
Replication—Fraud.

#### *Causes of Fraud assigned:*

1. Collusion between the insolvent and the applying creditor: That the creditor had applied, at the request of the insolvent, and with intent to procure a discharge without the assent of two thirds of all the creditors.
2. That the insolvent had fraudently concealed several of his creditors—to wit, A. B. and C. D. &c. and the amounts due to them.
3. That two thirds of all the creditors did not request an assignment.
4. That the insolvent did not conform to the directions of the act according to its true intent and meaning, because he had not delivered to the recorder an account of his creditors, or an inventory of his estate.

The signature of the defendant to the note was duly proved.

The defendant's discharge granted by the hon. Richard Riker, Esq. the recorder of the city of New-York, was then read.

The plaintiffs' counsel then offered to prove, as

evidences of fraud, the facts set forth in the replication.

This was opposed by the defendant's counsel; and the whole proceedings, and practice of the recorder under the ninth section, were fully discussed.

The learned judge decided against the plaintiffs on every point—stating it as his opinion, that no causes of fraud could be alleged against the discharge but such as were enumerated and specified in the seventeenth section of the act. That a previous understanding between the applying creditor and debtor did not constitute a ground for setting aside the discharge. That the discharge was of itself conclusive evidence of every fact specially stated in it: and thus settled the objection as to two thirds of the creditors. That upon a critical inspection of the ninth section, it appeared doubtful whether an inventory of the estate or an account of the creditors ought to be required or not. That after the assignment of the insolvent's estate in consequence of the recorder, within the ten days, the act required that the insolvent "should conform to the directions of the act with respect to petitioning debtors." And that this clause certainly admitted of a construction, that a conformity with whatever was required of a petitioning debtor after the assignment made by him, was sufficient to satisfy the requisition of the act in this respect; and that upon this construction of the act, it was not necessary to file either an inventory of the estate or an account of the creditors: That as it had been the practice of the recorder to grant discharges upon this construction of the act, (and a great number of discharges had been so granted to many honest debtors who might have been ready and willing to make their inventory and account, if required) he should not consider the omissions to file such inventory and account, as an act of fraud on the part of the debtor.

He therefore overruled the testimony offered by the plaintiff's counsel, and directed a verdict to be found for the defendant.

By the above case it appears that the discharges under the ninth section, and the practice of the Recorder, are confirmed in the Circuit Court of the U. States.

The plaintiffs in the above cause were residents of Boston, in Massachusetts, and the defendant a resident in New-York; and the debt had been contracted in Boston previous to the discharge, and when both parties were residents at Boston.

#### Continuation of Foreign news.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Extract of a letter from Port St. Mary's (near Cadiz,) dated July 26.

"The troops forming the new expedition destined to act against the insurgent provinces of America, are now all ready.—Nothing more is wanting for them to sail than money, and ships to embark in. They are to be commanded by General O'Donnell, (Count Abisbal). The whole armament consists of 10 battalions of 800 or 1000 men each, viz. one battalion of light troops; four of the line, called expeditionary troops; one belonging to the regiment of Asturias; another of the King's regiment; another of the regiment La Princesa; another of Soria, and one battalion of light troops belonging to the Canaries. Besides these, 600 artillery men are to embark, with a corresponding number of sappers and pioneers, and from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon. Two

thousand dismounted cavalry are also to go out, and some skeleton regiments to be filled up on arriving in America. It is evident from the exertions the Spanish Government is now making, that every thing is to be risked on this last formidable attempt, in all probability bound against Mexico, that is if the expedition sails.

Saturday his Majesty's store-ship Abundance, Mr. Thomas Stokes (Master,) Commander, sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec, loaded with naval stores for the dock-yard at Kingston. Chain cables and nearly forty thousand blocks, were shipped on board her from Portsmouth dock-yard. Capt. Pring, R. N.; Capt. John Campbell, R. N.; Mr. Ballinghall, Naval Storekeeper at Kingston; Dr. Tobin, R. N.; Mr. Pollock, Mr. Grey, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Colls, surgeons, R. N.; and several other Officers, going to join their ships upon the Lakes, were passengers.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

We are assured, says the Journal de Frankfort, that M. Cambaceres has obtained letters of naturalization in the Netherlands, and that he has bought a house in Amsterdam.

The two battalions which are organizing in the Island of Rhoe for the colonies of Guadaloupe and Martinique, will be raised to 2036 men, by an order of the minister of war.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

Letters from Germany contradict the report of the Emperor Alexander having given the government of Finland to the son of the Duke of Holstein Eutin. It is also untrue that the King of Sweden is ill, and that the tranquility of Norway has been disturbed.

Some of the German Journals contain the following article:—"At the moment when the Diet of Frankfort is about to occupy itself with arrangements relative to the Germanic body, there is a current report, that two great Protectorates will be created, and that they will be conferred on Prussia and Austria, Prussia to have that of the north and Austria that of the south. Several Princes of the third and fourth orders desire the re-establishment of the imperial dignity in the person of the Emperor of Austria. It is thought that the courts of the south of Germany, such as Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, whose states are of considerable extent, neither desiring an imperial dignity nor Protectorates, wish to preserve a full and entire independence. It is said even that those Courts have recently formed the most intimate relations, and that they intend to give the same vote and to act upon the same system at the conferences which are to take place at Frankfort.—Several persons believe also, that it is scarcely probable that the Kingdom of Hanover will submit to the Protectorate of Prussia."

TRIESTE, July 28.

Several vessels have sailed from hence to cruise, it is said, on the coast of Africa. It was reported that they would join Lord Exmouth's fleet, and be under his orders, but it appears to be certain that they will act according to instructions from the Court of Vienna, and that they are not destined to attack the Regencies. They will rather act as corps of observation, and remain near the English squadron to observe how affairs go on.

ANCONA, Aug. 3.

The St. Joseph, Captain Herbert, of Marseilles put into this port on the voyage from Africa, declares, that the Dey of Tunis had empaled

a corsair who had captured a French vessel, and that the ship is restored to a captain Didier who commanded her.

The same Captain Herbert relates, that several works of defence have been constructed on the coast of Bona; that at Algiers all the ramparts are mounted with cannon taken from the vessels; and, he adds, that the Algerines have a considerable camp at Tremesin, near the acqueducts of Babasson, which is protected by a torrent.

The mountain which faces the sea is occupied with bastides, having gardens surrounded by walls; on several points forts are erected. The Algerines intend to retire within these bastides should the town be bombarded. They are all supplied with water, and the orchards that surround them form little woods, which render them very agreeable. The most common tree in the country is that kind of fig called the Christian.

The Dey of Algiers has not at present 12,000 militia, but if war should break out, he can easily assemble from 30 to 40,000 men. It may be easily imagined, however, that such troops could not keep the field long, for as they have neither magazines nor munitions of war, and live entirely on pillage, they must soon exhaust the country they occupy.

A prejudice prevails here against the English, who are regarded (perhaps very unjustly) as the cause of the misfortunes of the Christians in Africa. Had they shewn themselves in the character of masters, it is certain that the governments of the Regencies would have liked nothing better than to have made a solid peace. Conditions may be presented to them, and securities taken; but to do so, is treating with them as between power and power. Contributions are paid them, and far from humiliating them, their insolence is augmented. Italy suffers much from the actual state of things. Her shores are constantly menaced; and as the pirates are not to be destroyed, they will only suspend their depredations in order to recommence them.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.

It is thought that his Majesty will pay a visit in the beginning of next week to the King of Prussia, at Carlsbad.

NAPLES, July 19.

We expect cloth for clothing our troops from France. We prefer it to the English cloth, which is much inferior.

We are daily expecting to hear of Lord Exmouth's expedition. The opinion here is, that it has been too long delayed. The pirates profit by the interval in sweeping the Mediterranean, and putting their fortifications in a state of defence.—It is even feared that without an army for debarkation, it will not be possible to reduce the regency of Algiers, the most dangerous of the three Barbary Regencies. The Dey will care very little for the destruction of the houses of the town, which belong to the Jews and Moors,

while he and his Turks can secure their treasures in their country houses, which certainly have nothing to fear from English rockets and bombs. It is even doubted whether the Congreve rockets will have any considerable influence on the houses of Algiers, as they are built of stone with flat roofs, on which a layer of damp earth may be spread in sufficient quantity to counteract the effect of any inflammable projectile. The Dey has also nothing to fear from any small corps of troops, however brave, which may be landed, as the Ban and Arriere Ban of the Regency are called out. All Scheiks or Lords of the Moorish villages and other Chiefs of the Arab Tribes are crowding to the neighbourhood of Algiers, with an immense number of light cavalry, to which the Beys of Mascata, Constantine, and others join some regular troops.

The mass of soldiers, who though undisciplined, are animated by fanaticism, and who will have to combat for their homes, is not entirely destitute of artillery, nor of men capable of directing it. The issue of the English expedition is therefore a matter of sufficient doubt to render it an object of earnest attention.

ZURICH, Aug. 6.

From Basle, a bark is about to sail for Holland, with about 300 Swiss emigrants, for the United States.

A great quantity of snow fell on our mountains the latter end of July, which has swollen the Rhine prodigiously. Never was the grand fall of this river, at Lauffen, more sublime: and strangers, of course, have been astonished and delighted with the view.

A Ventriloquist has been banished from the states of Parma for some unlucky specimens of his art. Following a funeral procession to Plaisance he heard the bearer of the Cross ask on which side he should turn, the procession having arrived at a cross way.—The Ventriloquist, imitating the voice of the deceased, said, "When I was alive I went on this side where we are." These words spread terror amongst the people present, every one fled, and the dead was left alone.—In another instance, under the portico, where wheat is sold, there is a provisional prison destined for those who disturb the market. The Ventriloquist sent forth cries as of those of a poor prisoner torn by a mad cat. All the inhabitants of the town, together with the Gendermerie, and the troops of the Corps de Garde, in consequence assembled, when the trick was discovered, and the Ventriloquist was arrested.

From the Freeman's Journal.

At a meeting of the Washington Association of Philadelphia, on the 25th inst. the following address to the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, was reported from the Com-

mittee appointed for that purpose, and accepted. EDWARD PAXSON, President.

CLEM'TS. S. MILLER, Sec'y.

#### CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

At a period when public duty calls upon you for exertion, and the privilege of freemen are at a stake, that duty and those interests loudly demand your undivided attention. To disregard the one and jeopardize the other, by apathy or indifference, would be culpable—and no expiation can blot out the guilt of so wanton an offence. As the duties of all the citizens of a republic, are, from its structure, replete with importance, and their efforts paralyzed unless maintained and consolidated by simultaneous exertions; so the imperiousness of that call, and the excitement to that duty are greatly augmented, by the recollection of the intimate alliance. When these considerations are unfolded to our view, and those reflections which they are calculated to awaken start up in array before us, aroused by a conviction, that to omit the discharge of our various duties in our respective spheres, is not less pernicious in its consequences, than the commission of a positive offence, we flatter ourselves that the magnitude of these considerations will not for a moment permit you to hesitate.

Such feelings and such views now prompt the Washington Association of Philadelphia to vigilance and attention, and under a solemn conviction of the importance of timely preparation in those who devote themselves to the cause they profess to espouse, we fondly anticipate the happiest results.

The approaching elections for members of Congress—for state officers—and for the first and second Magistrates of the United States—uniting objects so important and extensive, should claim the unqualified attention of all of us, in order that our decision shall be the maturest and best. We have too long witnessed the devious course of the administration, not to be aware of the unfitness of its members, and their too frequent imbecility in managing the complicated machine of government, and from their long tried inability for a moment to doubt, of the ultimate effects of their vacillating and ruinous measures. Never was there a greater triumph for party (if that was our object) than the total dereliction and abandonment of every principle for which the late war was avowedly declared. Although the evils we apprehend from its continuance, arising principally from the incapacity of our rulers, were averted by the timely annunciation of peace, and those glad-some tidings changed the aspect of our affairs, yet after the first ebullition of joy in the event had subsided, we could not wave the golden opportunity, of recurring to first principles, to judge impartially of the administration's merit by the fairest criterion. It is certainly the most equitable as well as the best

rule of decision to judge by actions—after a dispassionate consideration of them, firmly to decide.

If we adopt this rule with the administration, and revive in our minds their exorbitant pretensions, and then calmly reflect upon what they have obtained, every unbiassed mind must admit that their promises and calculations were as grossly delusive and impracticable, as the British *sine qua non*s were derogatory to our national honour and national independence. Whatever adventitious advantages may have arisen during the lame and unsatisfactory prosecution of the war, they are confessedly inadequate to repay us for the prospects we exchanged and the losses we incurred; and had it not been for the laureled fame of our Navy, the name of an American would have been almost a reproach. It is true, that our darling troops have occasionally displayed that chivalric valour, the patrimony of every American, in which the revolutionary contest severed us from the bonds of tyranny; yet the blind and misguided administration pertinaciously adhered to measures, which too frequently defeated that innate ability to execute, by reposing their confidence in weak and inefficient commanders. And can those persons who have done every thing to tarnish our glory—to obscure our brilliant achievements—and to degrade our prowess—boast of the advantages, of the honour, and of the reputation they have acquired?

Let them but recollect their unrelenting opposition to the building of a Navy during the administrations of Washington and Adams; and likewise their assiduous endeavours under that of their idol Jefferson, to annihilate every vestige of the characteristic features of federal policy; and when their efforts were foiled in destroying, let them call to mind their zeal in ridiculing the best and most efficient safeguard of our country, by squandering immense sums upon their chimerical gun boat system. From the commencement of the late war, their attenuated theory of protection by gun boats, has been in its wane, and now most of its former advocates denounce it as fallacious and ineffectual.

Such, fellow citizens, has been the undeviating course adhered to by those now clothed with authority over us; and since this newfangled system called democracy, which was generated during Washington's administration, by a few designing self-styled patriots, in order to alienate the people from the venerable father of his country, and by their jealousies and feuds to prostrate its best interests at the shrine of factious ambition—those who advocated a competent naval force as the best guardian, and the least exceptionable protection to our liberties, were decried by the leaders and adherents of the party now in power, who after the lapse of a few years have attempted to trample upon our rights by an

odious conscription bill, and undermine our form of government by a formidable military force.

This dereliction of principle which they have openly avowed—this palpable mutation in their political creed, in order to beguile the people by false professions, has strangely marked the whole course of their government, and after having obtained their ends by treachery, they endeavour to support themselves by deception.

The caucus nominations at Washington, under the controlling influence of the government, is another fruitful source of just and indignant dissatisfaction. Instead of permitting the people of the United States to nominate for office their own candidates, and to canvass their merits or demerits, an hereditary descent is foisted upon the people by a few pensioners of the administration; and a spirit of infatuation pervades the country, worked up by the intrigues of a menial train of subordinate agents, who have hitherto accomplished their object by confirming them in power. Such noxious perversions of the very spirit of our government, so inimical to the interests of the confederation, ought to conspire with their manifold deviations from rectitude, to induce us to reflect upon the extensively injurious consequences that must inevitably flow from so redundant a fountain; and to animate us to step forth at the approaching periodical elections, with an effort commensurate to the importance of the cause, to suppress and extinguish them.

In the management of our state affairs we have to lament the baneful effects of an adherence to a similar system of measures. The state of Pennsylvania, which has been emphatically called the key stone of Democracy, has by a blind and indiscriminate devotion to the measures of the general government, aided in upholding their power. This coalition has principally arisen from the unwillingness or inability of our state rulers to discern the immediate tendency of that course of policy, which, like loathsome infection, has prevailed through the the country.

The farmer has been harrassed by tax gatherers—the merchant threatened with ruin—the one despoiled of his earnings by authorized speculation—the other deprived of his occupation by the mandates of an abortive policy. Heedless of the consequences, our rulers have quickened their pace to destruction by an insatiate lust for power, and having obtained a mastery over us by dissimulation, our credulity has too successfully blinded our judgments and stifled our inquiries.

The system of banking now in vogue, so fondly cherished by the partisans of power in this state, has of late exhibited its true and cardinal features by its ruinous effects. By the birth of so many monied institutions in the interior of an agricultural state—an act of

complicated wickedness, alluring the farmer from his tillage by enticements as fleeting as exhalations, and converting him into a speculator by the intoxicating hope of amassing a fortune, without the exertion of labour or of enterprise. So manifest a cupidity for power, as to sacrifice the accumulated blessings which were formerly our lot, evinces the morbid insensibility of debased rulers, and it is now fellow citizens at your option to restrain their intemperate exertions for a continuance of this dominion, by rising in the majesty of your strength and breaking from their shackles. Let us then disdain to submit to these abuses, and determine to revive the original principles of our government—to dismiss from authority those who are so elated with their triumphant success in wresting the power from the people and merging its delegation and its exercise in themselves.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and ardently desirous to stimulate the work of regeneration, which with unfeigned pleasure we have lately witnessed in Maryland, the Washington Association of Philadelphia come forward, as an auxiliary band, at this important crisis, to aid in its progress. They have for a long time witnessed the total disregard of every other consideration, save that of party, which has influenced the administration; and have beheld the mortifying spectacle of political proscription tenaciously adhered to throughout the United States. They have seen with abhorrence the eager zeal of sycophants, servilely bowing to power and authority, and yielding the acceptable offering of admiration as a pledge of their dependance. We daily behold the chequered scene of duplicity and intrigue, which is now fomented among them, and turn away satiated with the humiliation of their depravity.

This brief summary of the administration's conduct for the last fifteen years, from the combined result of the whole, compels us to conclude, that it is a paramount duty now to oppose them—to impede their rapid strides by a united resistance—to admonish our fellow citizens of the impending danger, and to instigate them to throw off the "wrinkled skin of corruption," and to assume once more the vigour and enthusiasm of youth.

---

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

---

*For the Courier*

#### HACKNEY COACHES.

There is no class of men who do more discredit to this city, than the drivers of hackney coaches. Those gentlemen who have associated with the officers and strangers, who have been in this city these last three months, cannot be ignorant of the loud complaints that have been made, and are daily made, in consequence of the daring disgraceful impositions practised by hackney coachmen on their employers. It is not an

common occurrence that a hackney coachman will demand a certain price, perhaps double, and sometimes treble, what he is entitled to; taking the chance that his employers are strangers, or are ignorant of the rates, and on finding a citizen, of the party, who is informed on the subject, will gradually give up his demand, and conclude with taking a third, and often less than half of the first demand. It is time an example should be made of these people, who not only abuse the privileges granted them by the corporation, but materially injure the owners of the coaches.—Why is not the law enforced directing every hackney coachman to "put up a printed list of his rates in some conspicuous part of his coach," impositions would not then be so numerous, strangers would then have the advantage of consulting the rates. It is peculiarly the interest of the owners of the stand coaches, to compel their drivers to comply with the law, and they are advised to attend to it without delay, else they will all be brought up before the mayor and fined. The ordinary excuse cried by the owners of these coaches, viz. that they cannot make their drivers when absent from them, conform to the law, will no longer avail. They can remedy the difficulty by discharging these drivers, until they find persons who will obey their orders. The marshals and constables of the city, are bound to inform against all persons who do not conform to the law, and it is hoped particular instructions will be given to them on this subject. I would further remark, that I think it would be advisable to add another section to the law, relating to "hackney coaches," compelling their drivers, when on the stand, to remain on their boxes, the present mode of loitering on the side walks, blaspheming and quarrelling, has become a great nuisance to our citizens, and cannot be unobserved by certain members of the common council, who daily pass two "stands," on their way to Wall-street. V.

*From the Post of last evening.*

*Swinish Ordinance.*—The late ordinance commanding that after the first day of the present month, no swine shall run at large, in the streets of New-York, without having his nose duly rung, having excited much clamor among the hogs of every description in this metropolis; and it having been regarded by them as such a cruel and outrageous attack upon the rights and privileges of swine, would even justify open rebellion and resistance, the following lines, which were addressed to a pig, on an occasion precisely similar, by way of reconciling his pigship to so reasonable a regulation, are here presented.

#### AN ELEGY TO A PIG,

*On his nose being bored, as ordered by the late Ordinance of the Corporation.*

Hark! hark! that pig—that pig! the dreadful note.

More loud and dissonant each moment grows;  
Would not one think the knife was in his throat?  
And yet they're only boring thro' his nose.

Thou foolish beast! so rudely to withstand  
The mayor's will, to feel such idle fears!  
Why pig, there's not a lady in the land  
That has not bored and also ring'd her ears.

Pig, 'tis the mayor's pleasure, so be still,  
And hold your nose to let the wire thro'—  
Dare you resist your lawful Sov'reign's will?  
Rebellious swine! you know not what you do.

To man o'er ev'ry beast the power was given—  
Pig, hear the truth, and never murmur more;  
Dare you cry out 'gainst the decrees of heaven?  
Thou impious beast, be still, and let 'em bore!

The social pig resigns his nat'ral rights,  
When first with man he covenants to live;  
He barter them for the safe sty-delights—  
For meal and wash, which man alone can give

Sure is provision on the social plan,  
Secure the comforts that to each belong—  
Oh! happy pig! th' impartial sway of man  
Alike protects the weak pig and the strong.

Do you resist, and struggle, now, because  
Your master has thought fit to bore your nose?  
You grunt in flat rebellion to the laws  
The corporation thinks fit to impose!

Look at the forest, piggy, and deplore  
The melancholy fate of savage swine,  
See how the young pigs fly from the old boar,  
And see how coarse, how scantily they dine.

Behold their hourly danger, where, who will,  
May hunt or snare, and seize them for their food;  
Thrice happy pig! whom none presumes to kill,  
'Till your protecting master thinks it good!

And when, at length, the closing hour of life  
Arrives, (for pigs must die as well as man.)  
When in your throat you feel the long, sharp knife,  
And the blood trickles to the under pan,  
And when, at last, the death wound yawning wide,  
Fainter and fainter, grows th' expiring cry—  
Is there no honest joy, no loyal pride,  
To think that for your master's good you die?

*More Specie.*—A quantity of specie arrived this morning in the ship Robert, capt. Thompson, from Cadiz. Markets for every kind of American produce was very dull at Cadiz, and no sales could be effected without great loss.

*From the Newburyport Herald, Oct. 1.*

*Postscript.*—By a letter received in town last evening from Easport, it appears, that an English fleet has just arrived there, consisting of one 50 gun ship, two 38 gun frigates, 1 gun-brig and a sloop of war. That American property of every description is seized and that the people are talking of nothing but war.

#### REMARK.

If there is any foundation for the above report of a resort to force, we presume it relates to some local irregularities in trespassing upon the fisheries, after being cautioned to desist, and with which, as we have abstained from claiming any right by treaty, we cannot intermeddle. The cause of controversy is not national.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Thompson's Creek, (Florida,) to his friend in this city, dated the 14th ult.

"The whole of our country is in a state of uproar and anxiety, as to our land claims, occasioned particularly by a bill introduced into the senate of the United States, and called here Brown's bill. Should this bill, if its provisions are as I have understood them to be, (for I have not yet seen it) pass into a law, its effects will be ruinous on this district, from the Mississippi to the Mobile. I am told it gets to confirm, first, all French titles—

secondly, all British titles, and lastly, Spanish titles up to the year 1800 only. Why, my friend, should such a law pass, the entire population of Florida may literally take up their bed and walk. Scarcely an inhabitant would possess a foot of land, as it is well known every acre of land from Baton Rouge to the Mobile, has been taken up by British titles. The present inhabitants then of this district, are all seated on lands held by Spanish titles, but on which there was former British grants; and further, the greater part of our Spanish titles have been obtained from the Spanish government since the year 1800. As you are interested in this subject, and have no doubt seen Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Brown, and have perused the bill, I beg you to drop me a line, and give me your opinion, letting me know what we are to expect. I am glad to hear that the bill was postponed in the house of representatives, because it has thereby escaped pledging itself to a most singular act of injustice. What, set aside Spanish titles, and conform British—was it for this we run every risk to put down the Spanish government? Is this to be the result of all the promises made to us as well by the president of the United States in his proclamation, as otherways? Depend upon it, sir, the people of this district would not be easily induced to give up all they possess, and I trust justice will be done us. All Spanish titles, and settlement rights should be sacred in justice, be confirmed up to the day when the U. States took possession of this country in 1813. All British titles should be rejected where they clash with Spanish, except where the British was confirmed by the Spanish government, for otherways, all would be swallowed up in the British claims. Be pleased to give me fully your opinion, and advice as to the steps that should be taken, on this subject, so interesting to us all here, and on which I can scarcely think with patience."

*Washington Hall.*—On Tuesday the appropriate ceremonies were observed in dedicating this elegant building. The Washington Benevolent Society, joined by the Washington Association, moved to the Hall, in procession, about 10 o'clock. The spacious galleries were exclusively allotted to the ladies; and were crowded with youth and beauty. The Right Rev. Bishop White, assisted in the solemnities of the occasion. Joseph Hopkins, Esq. pronounced a very able and appropriate oration. An excellent band of music, and choir of vocal performers, added considerably to the interest and effect of the exercises of the day.

In the afternoon between 5 and 6 hundred of the Society sat down to an excellent repast, prepared with great taste and liberality, by Mr. Stell.

In our next, we expect to be able to give the particulars of the dedication—*Phil. Gaz.*

The shr. Weazel Capt. Chazal, from Havana, brought no news of importance. The revolutionary privateers annoyed the Spanish commerce considerably. Several of them were cruising near the port of Havana, and captured an inward bound Guineaman.

*Charleston Times.*

*From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 1.*

Official accounts have been received at Buenos Ayres, from the squadron of Admiral Brown, cruising in the Pacific Ocean. In February last, he captured the fort of Punta de Piedras, before a reinforcement, which had been sent from Puna, (on the appearance of the fleet) could reach it.—Brown then attacked with the Trinidad brig (on board of which he had proceeded from one of his large ships,) and a galliot, a battery of 4 guns, which had been hastily thrown up in advance of the one taken. After a firing of two hours, the Admiral's vessel unfortunately grounded, in consequence of the sudden ebbing of the tide, and was compelled to surrender. Brown's force consisted of 2 large 24-gun corvettes, the brig taken, and two small schooners. They had in co. several captured vessels; among them the brig *Consequencia* of Cadiz, with more than \$800,000, and the *Gobernadora* of do. The number of prizes which the squadron had taken, since its appearance in the Pacific, were said to be 50, several of which were armed and manned with disaffected Spaniards, obtained from the neighboring ports.—A new Governor for Guayaquil, and another person of distinction, were prisoners on board the fleet, and the inhabitants of G. were soliciting to exchange the former for the Admiral. The fleet had been at Callao, Guayaquil, and the intermediate ports: one of the corvettes had entered the former port, and after firing upwards of 100 shots sunk the *Fuente Hermosa*, laying at anchor, and injured another vessel. This occasioned so much confusion, that the people began to unload some ships which were ready to depart for Europe, with much money and other valuables.—A squadron of 5 vessels, under Com. Canaleiro, mounting 128 guns, with 1038 men, had sailed from Lima in quest of the enemy. The above information is contained in the Lima Gazette of Feb. 28. At the last dates, Brown's fleet had returned upon the coast of Chili, and were blockading Valparaiso and Coquimbo. There was a report that the Lima squadron had been taken. All Chili was in confusion and alarm.

Later accounts from the Pacific Ocean mention that Ad. Brown had been exchanged. His second in command, it appears, sent a flag of truce to Guayaquil, offering to effect an exchange by giving up the Governor, all the

Spanish prisoners, and four of the prizes. The answer returned was that all the prizes must be given up; and that 100,000 dls. would be given to the captors, and the means furnished the fleet to return to Buenos Ayres. This would not be complied with; and the fleet having then fired on the town, the governor agreed to the exchange of the Admiral, who took command of his ships again.

*From late English papers.*

LONDON, Aug. 3.

**CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.**

*Meddowcroft, v. Gregory, falsely called Widdowcroft.*

This was a suit at the instance of Mr. Wm. Meddowcroft of Liverpool, to annul the marriage of his son, Mr. Wm. Meddowcroft, of Gray's Inn, with a Mrs. Mary Gregory, on the ground of non consent, and the undue publication of bans.

It appeared that Mr. Meddowcroft, the minor, had been brought up and educated by his uncle, Mr. J. Meddowcroft, a Solicitor in Gray's Inn: on completing his education he was received into his uncle's office, and articulated to him in his profession of a Solicitor.—Whilst serving his clerkship, and when about the age of 18, he was placed as a boarder in the house of a Miss Lewis, of Devonshire-street, Queen square, where he became acquainted with the Lady proceeded against in the present suit, a widow about the age of 30. An attachment took place between them, which ultimately led to the marriage in question, on the 28th of February 1815.

Mr. J. Meddowcroft, the uncle proved, that about April or May 1814, his nephew first disclosed to him his attachment by letter, and requested his consent to the marriage. He, in reply, told him that he was not of an age to talk on such a subject: he also went to Miss Lewis's to make inquiries on the subject, upon which occasion Mrs. Gregory introduced herself to him, and apprised him that his nephew had hopes of ultimately obtaining his consent: but he then positively expressed his dissent, and assured her that their mutual ruin would be the inevitable consequence of such a match, as he should turn his nephew out of doors, and discard him for ever. He repeated these assurances to her upon several subsequent occasions, until she signified to him, that he was so positive in his determination she had given up the matter, and should think no more of it. He afterwards removed his nephew to lodgings in Cook's Court, Carey-street, remained in entire ignorance of the marriage until informed of it by a friend about November 1815. He made various inquiries, and also endeavoured to ascertain the fact from his nephew, but without success, until in January 1816, Mrs. Gregory called upon him in Gray's Inn, and confirmed the

fact, stating the particulars, upon which he animadverted with some warmth on her conduct, and threatened to prosecute her for a conspiracy. He then repaired to the parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where the marriage took place, and inspected the marriage register, the entry in which was made in the right names of the parties. He examined a book kept by the parish clerk at his own house, in which he entered the names of parties, on application of the bans, and found the entry to have been as between, "Wm. Widdowcroft, a bachelor, and Mary Gregory, widow." The parish clerk informed him, that the names were copied from this book into the regular bans book for publication; and, on inspecting the entry there it appeared to have been altered from "Widdowcroft" partly in ink of a different colour to that of the original writing, and part by an erasure with a knife. Mrs. Ann Alexander, a boarder in Miss Lewis's house at the time Mr. W. Meddowcroft and Mrs. Gregory were there, deposed to her impression of Mrs. Gregory's endeavouring by her constant attentions, to attach Mr. Meddowcroft to her. She took upon herself to express her opinion of the impropriety of this conduct, and the probable uneasiness that would ensue from it to Mrs. Gregory, but without effect. Upon the latter removing from Mrs. Lewis's, she took private lodgings in the same street, where she was visited by Mrs. Alexander, whom, in February, 1815, she informed of the intended marriage, observing, that it was to be clandestine, and, above all, to be kept from the knowledge of Mr. Meddowcroft's uncle, and that she had sent the bans for publication. Mrs. Alexander was then invited, and consented to be present at the marriage; and accordingly she was so, no other person being present except the parish clerk, who gave the bride away. When they were about to sign the marriage entry, the mistake of the name in the bans book was discovered, and altered by the minister or clerk from "Widdowcroft" to Meddowcroft. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, in whose house Mrs. Gregory took lodgings on removing from Miss Lewis's, confirmed the clandestine courtship, and proved that Mrs. Gregory applied to her to get the bans put up. She asked why they could not wait until Mr. Meddowcroft was of age; but was informed by Mrs. Gregory that it was intended to keep the marriage a secret, especially from Mr. Meddowcroft's uncle, if possible; and she then inquired what church she would recommend to have the bans put up at. After mentioning several, Mr. Bradley suggested Clerkenwell church as being as little likely as any for them to be known at by the publication, to which Gregory assented, and then wrote the names and necessary instructions on a slip of paper, which Mrs. Bradley, without reading, took to the pa-

ish-clerk's house and delivered them to his daughter, who entered them in his book. Mr. Penny, the parish clerk, confirmed what he had stated to Mr. Meddowcroft respecting the transcribing of the name from his book into the bans-book; and proved from the three marks drawn across the name of "Widdowcroft" as it originally stood. He further stated, that it is always his custom in marriages by bans to ask the parties, before the essay is signed, whether their names are spelt right in the bans book: and upon doing so in the present instance the mistake of the names was discovered; but the clergyman treating it as a thing of no consequence, the clerk made the alteration. The minority and non consent were fully proved by several of Mr. Meddowcroft's relations.

Dr. Swaney and Dr. Lushington, for Mr. Weddowcroft, contended, that upon this evidence there was sufficient proof of as intentional publication of the bans in a wrong name, for the purpose of concealment of the clandestinity of the marriage had in consequence of such a publication, and of the minority and non-consent.—They therefore submitted, that the marriage was void under the statute.

Dr. Jenner and Dr. Dodson, for Mr. Gregory, contended, that the alteration of the name in the publication of bans appeared to have been the mistake of the Parish Clerk or his daughter, and not the design of either of the parties with a fraudulent view; and that the variation was of too trifling a nature to defeat altogether the object of the publication by preventing the parties designated from being recognized by those interested in the event. The publication was therefore a sufficient publication, and consequently the marriage had under its authority, however characterised in its circumstances, was valid in law.

Sir William Scott stated the nature of the suit, and observed, that the act of parliament required in effect, though not in direct terms, that their should be a publication in the true names of the parties—the names by which they are commonly known. He then adverted to the circumstances which gave rise to the marriage, and remarked that it was a highly censurable connexion, except under circumstances of a particular nature.—There was a disparity in the age of the parties, though it did not appear whether there was any disparity of circumstances: the time of life of the young man was highly premature; he was dependant upon the bounty of his uncle, and should have waited to acquire a firmer footing in the world before he ventured to incur himself with the care of a family. The learned Judge then alluded to the strong disapprobation expressed by the uncle on his being first informed that such a match was in con-

templation; the communications made to him in reply, which led him to believe that it was abandoned; its subsequently taking place unknown to him, as proved in particular by the very strong terms of indignation in which he expressed himself on Mrs. Gregory's informing him of the particulars; and the intention of clandestinity generally, as proved by the selection of a distant church; and the conversation with Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Bradley, the former of whom, the learned Judge observed, took no very proper share in the transaction. The intention of clandestinity therefore being fully proved, was a very great foundation for the transaction. It gave a colour to all the circumstances attending it, and showed that it was precisely that sort of connexion which it was the policy of the act to prevent. With respect to the publication of bans in the name of Widowcroft, the learned Judge alluded to the paper of names originating with Mrs. Gregory, their being transcribed into the parish clerk's book, thence into the bans-book, and not altered until the marriage; and he expressed himself satisfied that the publication had taken place in the name of Widowcroft; and observed that it was not necessary to decide what would be the effect of such a variation of names, where no fraud was intended. Mrs. Bradley's evidence showed, that she did not look to the paper; she had nothing to do with the accuracy or inaccuracy of it, but was merely ministerial in the affair; and therefore it must be taken, that Widowcroft was the name delivered to her. It had been said, that there could be no motive for a fraudulent variation of name, because the parties would have been equally unknown in a distant parish by their real as by any assumed names; but it was to be presumed, that a person intending fraud would use every means that offered; and the fact of the publication being in a distant church was not of itself enough to induce a belief that there was no fraud in the name intended.—But then it was said, that the variation would, under such circumstances, have been more material, and that the parties could have meant nothing by so slight a one. The learned Judge, however, thought that it was a most material alteration; an alteration of an initial letter produced a much more material change than an alteration in the body, or at the end of a name; but he did not mean to hold that this would operate in all cases, or that a mere mis-spelling of a name would have any such effect. The alteration in question was a very material one; so material, at least as not to lead any indifferent auditor to believe that it was the same person. The uncle, indeed, had he been present, might have suspected the identity, because he had already a suspicion of the event itself; but any friends who could have given him the information might, from such a publication, have

been unable to recognise the person meant.—There was evidently an intention to elude the the vigilance of parental rights; the act was to be clandestine, and this was an auxiliary circumstance to ensure its success. The learned Judge then expressed his opinion, that it was to be considered as the act of Mrs. Gregory, and as her act solely, the minor appeared to have nothing to do with it, but manifested great surprise when it was discovered. Upon the whole of the case, he thought that there was a fraudulent publication of bans for a fraudulent purpose: that the name was altered to defeat the end of publication, and elude the notice of parties interested, in violation of the marriage act; and therefore he was bound, in obedience to that act, to pronounce the marriage null and void. Sentence accordingly.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

*Curious Manuscripts.*—Upwards of 300 original manuscript letters of John, the first Duke of Marlborough, chiefly addressed to the then Secretary of State, Sir Charles Hedges, and many of them containing matter of very considerable interest, were on Tuesday sold by public auction. These letters, together with three notes of her Majesty Queen Anne to her favourite Secretary, were sold for 570 guineas. Most of the Duke of Marlborough's letters were written during his brilliant career on the continent, in the beginning of the last century; and contain, besides military details, some curious diplomatic particulars. Some few of these letters, were written, it would appear in part by his Grace's confidential Secretary, at times probably when the nature of his high official duties afforded him not much personal leisure; but even in those instances they are all concluded by a line or two in his own hand, and finally signed by himself. The Duke, in one of his letters, states, that he was in the hands of the enemy five hours, but that he was providentially taken for Gen. Churchill, and that he escaped, without the enemy being aware of the prize they had within their power.

The superscription or address of Queen Anne's notes, is in a form which prevails to a considerable extent at the present day; the word *For* is used in the following manner:

For

SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

&c. &c.

The notes themselves do honour to the head and heart of the Queen. Two of them are upon the melancholy subject of the execution of a capital convict of the name of Jeffries. They are dated Tuesday and Wednesday. The first encloses to the minister a petition which her Majesty had received in favour of the culprit; upon which she says to her minister, "it appears he has a wife and six children;" and concludes, "if it be a case of compassion," (that is, a case where mercy can probably be shown) "take care that his life may be saved."

The other note of the following day, states, that she has "been so pressed by the woman," (the wife of Jeffries, no doubt;) and positively com-

mands a respite of the execution, to afford time for a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

The third communication from her Majesty is of an open letter, which she had written to Lord Pterborrow, and thus submits to the perusal of her secretary. There is nothing in the envelope by which the nature of this letter can be inferred.

Her Majesty uniformly subscribes herself,

"Your very affectionett friend,

ANNE R."

LONDON, August 21.

*Bonaparte.*—The following has been transmitted to us by a correspondent with whom we are acquainted:—

"I have received a long letter from an old friend, an officer of rank, dated Plantation House, St. Helena, 19th May; and although he had been there five weeks, he had only seen Bonaparte once, from his very great dislike to all the high authorities set over him. The first day after the Governour arrived he went, accompanied by the Admiral, and attended by Lient. Col. Read, Deputy-Adjutant-General, and other Officers. On their arrival, Bonaparte refused to admit them, on the score of illness; they found this to be false: they, however, returned, and went the next day. He was apprised of their coming, and again made the same excuse, but afterwards gave the real one, which was, that he would never admit the Governour with the Admiral, to whom he had taken a perfect hatred. He then received them, but the Admiral was not allowed to come in. He conversed with Sir H. Lowe about half an hour in Italian, and then addressed himself to other officers, &c. making the usual inquiries about their country. My friend wished to avoid this by immediately interrupting him, saying, that he had the honour of being introduced and known to him at Elba; but he would not be put out of his usual way, took no notice of it, but went on with his usual string of questions. After he had finished, Bertrand (who introduced my friend at Elba) told him the same thing. Ah, said he, I recollect you at Porto Ferrajo, and directly made inquiries for Gen. Montresor and Lady Sondes. He says that Bonaparte is altered very much indeed, so much so, that nothing but ocular demonstration could have made him believe it. He is much broken, become very corpulent, with a large jawl, exceedingly sallow, and getting bald. He seldom dresses in uniform, and ill becomes plain clothes. When my friend saw him, he wore a green coat (a colour he is very fond of.) The buttons all bore devices of various animals, such as badgers, dogs, foxes, &c. from which we concluded it was his hunting coat, though he could hunt little else but rats. He exclaimed bitterly against the English for sending him there, and that the Calabrese were an example of humanity in their treatment of Murat compared to us. His followers have christened it the Island of Desolation. My friend on the whole does not dislike it. He says that their house (the Governour's) is such a one that it would be admired even in England, and there are a number of pretty cottages on different parts of the island. Pheasants and partridges are in abundance (the former of a very beautiful plumage) and some wild peacocks."